(c) what are the basic differences between the Delhi Administration and the Government of Haryana in supplying of Yamuna water to Delhi; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to solve the issue involved to augment drinking water supply to Delhi to the maximum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) According to Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking (DWS & SDU), considering optimised capacity of water Treatment Plants, there is a shortfall of about 150 MGD of water on an average to meet drinking water as well as other requirements of water in Delhi.

(b) The percentage rise in the demand of drinking water in Delhi in 1993 as against the demand in 1992 has been assessed as about 10%.

(c) Yamuna water is being shared at present at Tajewala by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh according to 1954 agreement in which Delhi is not a Party. Delhi has staked its claim on Yamuna water.

(d) A lined carrier system is proposed to be constructed from Munak Head to Haiderpur to save the conveyance loss there by augmenting the availability of raw water. There is a proposal to augment raw water supply of Delhi by exchanging treated effluent from Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant with raw water from Haryana. Additional raw water for Delhi is also planned from Renuka Dam in Himachal Pradesh and Kishau and Tehri Dams in Uttar Pradesh.

Proposals from Andhra Pradesh Government for Clearance

1774. SHRI P. UPENDRA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of irrigation projects have been proposed by the Andhra Pradesh Government and are pending for clearance by the Central Government;

(b) what are the details of these projects; and

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Details of new major and medium irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh under appraisal in Central Water Commission are given in the Annexure. Details of minor irrigation schemes are not kept at the centre.

(c) Clearance of the project depends upon how soon the state Government complies with the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies and obtains clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Ministry of Welfare as required.

[*See* Appendix *170*. Annuxure No. *41*]

Differences Between Haryana and Delhi over Water sharing

1775. CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were any differences between Haryana and Delhi Government over the problem of water supply and as a result thereof the water supply to Delhi was considerably reduced by Haryana Government, causing difficulties to the residents of Delhi especially to the residents and V.I.Ps. of Central Delhi, who were threatened with the stoppage of water supply by Delhi Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial action Government have so far taken or propose to take to tackle the problem of sharing the river water flowing between different states throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Haryana has been providing 50 MGD (100 cusec) of raw water for stage-I of Haiderpur WTP Phase-II, on temporary basis. This arragement is continuing till date though in the intermediate period Haryana has been reducing the additional supply according to their requirement. At present Delhi is receiving full water supply for Hyderpur WTP. During the period of short supplies DWS & SDU made

internal adjustment in the water supply distribution to ensure that adequate drinking water is available to affected areas.

(c) Government have already enacted Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 to provide for adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valleys. Also there is a Standing Committee on inter-state issues in water resources with members drawn from the National Water Resources Council, constituted in April, 1990 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Water Resources to consider and arrive at a consensus for sharing of water of inter-state rivers.

ग्रामीण जल स्त्रोतों में फ्लोराइड की मात्रा

1776. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :**
श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :

क्या **जल संसाधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण जल स्रोतों में फ्लोराइड की मात्रा बहुत अधिक है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों के जीवन के गंभीर खतरे में पड़ने की आशंका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे ग्रामों की अब तक की कुल संख्या कितनी है और ये ग्राम किस-किस राज्य में हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण जल स्रोतों में फ्लोराइड की बढ़ती हुई मात्रा पर नियंत्रण करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० के० भुंगन) : (क) भूजल में फ्लोराइड की अधिकता जो दांतों और अस्थिपंजर में फ्लूराइसिस रोग का कारण हो सकती है वर्ष 1992 में 7342 गांवों में पायी गयी थी ।

(ख) 7342 गांवों का राज्यवार अलग-अलग ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है **(नीचे देखिए)** ।

(ग) और (घ) उन गांवों में जहां भूजल में फ्लोराइड स्वीकार्य सीमा से अधिक पायी जाती है, पेयजल उद्देश्यों के लिए इस की आपूर्ति किए जाने से पूर्व इसे संसाधित करके स्वीकार्य सीमा में लाया जाता है । इसके अतिरिक्त, आठवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय पेयजल मिशन ने राज्यों की मदद और पूरे सहयोग से फ्लोराइसिस के विरुद्ध अभियान चलाया है ।

विवरण

ऐसे राज्यों का ब्यौरा जहाँ जल स्त्रोतों म फ्लोराईड की मात्रा बहुत अधिक है

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	गांवों की संख्या
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1079
2.	गुजरात	1171
3.	हरियाणा	97
4.	केरल	2
5.	कर्नाटक	83
6.	महाराष्ट्र	86
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	17
8.	उड़ीसा	18
9.	पंजाब	474
10.	राजस्थान	4280
11.	तमिलनाडु	14
12.	त्रिपुरा	1
13.	उत्तर प्रदेश	10
14.	दिल्ली	10
	कुल :	7342